

## THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Daily (Monday Edition) including Sunday  
For One Year, \$10.00  
For Six Months, \$6.00  
For Three Months, \$3.50  
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address, One Year, \$2.00

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 214 AND 215 FARNAM STREET,  
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WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 101 FIFTH STREET.

ADVERTISING RATES:  
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matter should be addressed to the Editor  
of the Bee.

ALL business letters and communications should be  
addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
OMAHA. (Trade, checks and postage orders  
to be made payable to the order of the company.)

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee  
Publishing Company, does solemnly swear  
that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee  
for the week ending Oct. 23d, 1884, was as  
follows:  
Saturday, Oct. 16, 12,000  
Sunday, 17, 13,100  
Monday, 18, 13,625  
Tuesday, 19, 13,750  
Wednesday, 20, 13,750  
Thursday, 21, 13,750  
Friday, 22, 13,615  
Average, 13,663

Geo. B. Tschuck,  
Sworn to and subscribed in my presence  
this 23rd day of October, A. D. 1884,  
N. P. FEIL,  
Notary Public.

[SEAL]

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn,  
deposes and says that he is secretary of the  
Bee Publishing Company, that the actual  
average daily circulation of the Daily Bee  
for the month of January, 1885, was 10,375  
copies; for February, 10,500 copies; for March,  
11,527 copies; for April, 12,191 copies;  
for May, 1884, 12,429 copies; for June,  
1885, 12,265 copies; for July, 1884, 13,314  
copies; for August, 1884, 12,464 copies; for September,  
1884, 13,000 copies.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d  
day of October, A. D. 1884, N. P. FEIL,  
[SEAL] Notary Public.

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Romance.

REGISTER, register, register.

This is the last week of registration.

Don't fail to vote your preference for  
United States senator.

HUNDREDS of voters lost their right to  
vote last year through a failure to regis-  
ter.

REAL estate in Omaha more than holds  
its own. It is proving a bonanza for wise  
investors.

Do not trust to friends to register  
your name. Call in person at the regis-  
trar's office.

VOTERS should not fail to see that their  
names are placed on the registration  
list this week.

ONE by one the roses fade. One by  
one the democratic candidates decline to  
be slaughtered to make a bourbon holi-  
day.

THE town of Freehold, New Jersey,  
has been photographed by lightning.  
The possibilities of Jersey lightning seem  
unlimited.

OMAHA's prosperity is not bound up in  
the success or failure of any one enter-  
prise, but she needs an independent rail-  
road outlet to the west for all that.

CLEARINGS for last week again passed  
the four million point. The volume of  
Omaha's bank clearings are the surest  
indication of the prosperous condition of  
trade.

OMAHA democrats evidently believe in  
the principle that the office should seek  
the man. The man are not seeking the  
office to any great extent in local demo-  
cratic circles.

THE cable car system will soon be put  
into winter quarters. It has been the  
worst managed enterprise with which  
Omaha capitalists have dealt in years.  
A combination of brains, "get up" and  
money would have had it in operation  
weeks ago.

THE question for honest republican  
voters to consider is whether they will  
be whipped into voting for a self-con-  
vinced bribe taker, a party traitor and a  
consummate scoundrel simply because  
his name happens to be printed on a re-  
publican ticket.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has ordered  
Gerrit and his hands to Florida with-  
out throwing any further light on the  
disputed question whether the surrender  
was unconditional or not. The action of  
the secretary seems to leave further con-  
jectures on the subject unnecessary.

EVERY voter should see that the name of  
C. H. Van Wyck is on his ballot on  
election day. The popular vote, now first  
appealed to under our constitution,  
should be so large as to force the con-  
tinuance of the method by which the  
people's will in the future should be  
expressed by clipping the wings of un-  
scrupulous and ambitious politicians.

MR. EDMUNDS gave his final shot to  
the collapsed Blaine campaign in Ver-  
mont when he declined to be cross ques-  
tioned as to his future position on the presi-  
dential issue and in the face of his refusal  
received 228 out of the 290 votes cast in  
the Vermont legislature for United States  
senator. Mr. Edmunds is probably still  
of the opinion that a Western man should  
be selected as the republican candidate  
in 1888.

## THE HOFFMAN LABEL SUIT.

After six days trial the jury in the case  
of J. M. Hoffman against Edward Rose-  
water has rendered a verdict awarding  
\$1,000 damages to the plaintiff for sup-  
posed injury to his feelings and reputa-  
tion. Such a verdict would have been  
rendered nowhere in Nebraska outside  
of Lincoln.

At the outset this suit was instigated  
by the rings and plunderers who  
hang around the state capital, and by  
newspapers that make it their busi-  
ness to shield every dishonest man who  
holds an office. Behind these came the  
political bank, which, in connection with  
a great railroad, has kept in subject  
the business community at the state  
capital. To that class of corporators  
Rosewater and the Bee have for twenty  
years been a mortal terror.

With a populace prejudiced by a venal  
press and overawed by money power and  
state house influence there was very little  
chance for fair play and justice.

In any other county a verdict for the  
plaintiff, in the face of the testimony,  
would never have been rendered. An  
appeal for a new trial has been made,  
and there are ample legal reasons why it  
should be granted. The precedent estab-  
lished in this case will not deter  
from doing our duty in dealing with  
public men, and denouncing  
conspiracies and conspirators, public  
thieves and official knaves whenever we  
deem it conducive to good government.

The verdict of this Lincoln jury has not  
vindicated Governor Dawes and his pri-  
vate secretary. The high-handed outrage  
which took place at the capital when the  
wooden-legged man was shot down in  
cold blood by the detectives for a reward,  
which the governor had promised, will  
never be forgotten or condoned. To  
punish the editor of this paper for calling  
attention to this cowardly plot and mur-  
der was fully as infamous as the plot itself.

## Gere's Scarecrow.

Great alarm prevails at the state cap-  
itol over the discovery that Van Wyck's  
appeal for a popular endorsement will  
destroy all the chances of defeating the  
choice of the people. So Mr. Gere, the  
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Van Wyck is not voting for a candidate,  
but merely an expression of preference  
for a candidate to be chosen by the  
legislature. It is perfectly proper  
and legal for any man to print,  
either in the middle or at the bottom  
of the ticket his "preference" for United  
States senator. Mr. Gere's pretense that  
because Van Wyck is nominated by any  
party for the office his name cannot be  
inserted on any regular ticket is all bosh.

The law against fraudulent tickets simply  
refers to candidates who are elected  
directly by the people, and then only the  
name inserted in place of another candi-  
date whose name is omitted from the  
ticket cannot be counted. The United  
States senatorship is not an elective office  
and Van Wyck's name will not in any way  
tend to deceive the voter who might de-  
sire to vote for the candidate of another  
party. It is perfectly preposterous to  
threaten anybody with penalties for  
voting with posters. The law has no  
such intention and posters have been  
voted all over the state at every election  
since the law was passed. Mr. Gere's  
advice to vote on separate tickets for  
senator is in keeping with his scare-crow  
threats. All the candidates are voted on  
one ticket at a general election. Even  
when voting for presidential electors no  
separate ticket is used. The judges of  
election will throw out the separate  
tickets if offered. The whole thing is a  
stupid attempt to frighten timid people  
who do not know their rights in the  
premises. It is a notorious fact that sev-  
eral hundred votes were polled at the  
election of 1879 for United States senator,  
and returned by the canvassers to the  
state board.

## The Park Question.

Kansas City is agitating the question of  
a park system to afford breathing places  
for its poor and recreation and pleas-  
ure grounds for its citizens. Min-  
neapolis and St. Paul have al-  
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They are no less important as adding to the  
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## Miss Winnie Davis Insulted.

With unaccountable stupidity but yet  
characteristic cheek, the people of Rich-  
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the families of the union president and the  
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## How clearly this proves that bourbon-

ism forgets nothing and learns nothing.  
The south does not forget its treason, but  
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## Results of Prohibition.

The Bee of Saturday contained a dis-  
patch from Atlanta, Ga., showing that  
the effect of prohibition in that state has  
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distilling. Prohibition having closed the  
saloons, moonshine whisky is peddled  
about in wagons, covered up with apples,  
which travel through the country and  
stand in secluded streets in towns, giving  
all needed facilities to negroes and poor  
whites for getting all they want of the  
most villainous whisky made. Well-to-  
do people send abroad for their liquor  
and drink as much as ever. Thus pro-  
hibition does not prohibit in Georgia.  
In one day, recently, in Portland, Me.,  
fifteen liquor cases, a part only of a very  
long docket, were passed upon by the su-  
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and then the key is furnished and a  
punched slip for which the new member  
pays and which he uses until its purchas-  
ing power is exhausted, when a fresh slip  
is taken.

## The same paper describes the Newport

method of ending the law. A company

called the Availing company, of New  
York, sends there what is known as Av-  
ailing tonic, which is sold at fifteen cents a  
bottle. The bottle is packed in a neat  
pasteboard box bearing the name of the  
company and the fact that it contains "A  
tonic for general use. A good appetizer.  
Aids digestion. Price 15 cents." The  
tops of the boxes bear either the letter  
"w" or "g," which signifies the nature  
of the cocktail—that is, tonic—inside.  
The bottle contains one cocktail, and the  
directions say: "Empty contents in glass,  
add a little tonic. The tonic is said to  
have a large sale, and no one is genuine  
unless the name is blown in the bottle  
the company must be coming money. Do  
the people of Nebraska wish to see this  
state of things become general in our  
state? Do they think it better to have  
our drug stores converted into saloons  
and such club rooms as above described,  
established in our cities and large towns,  
than to retain our well regulated system,  
with local option to prohibit? Governor  
Rice, of Massachusetts, says the prohibition  
law of 1876 has proved a failure in that  
state, and drunkenness has increased in-  
stead of diminished. The people of that  
state, therefore, are opposed to prohibitory  
laws, because they do not believe temperance  
is best secured by such enactments. Has  
this not been confirmed by the observation  
of thinking people everywhere? Temperance  
must result from a general conviction of  
its desirableness, to be brought about by  
a gradual change of public opinion, and  
cannot be compelled by any law that was  
ever framed.

## The Latest Shocks.

Since the widespread earthquake shocks  
of August 31 there have been fre-  
quent recurrences of slight disturbances  
in the region about Charleston, but those  
have generally not been so marked as to  
occasion any alarm save among the ex-  
tremely ignorant and superstitious, and  
confidence had become quite generally  
restored. On Friday, however, sharp  
shocks were felt through a considerable  
portion of the area in the south that was  
affected by the great seismic disturbance,  
and in some localities there was a re-  
newal of the feeling of alarm and anxiety  
which prevailed after the first calamitous  
visitation. At two or three places these  
last shocks are said to have been as  
severe as those felt in August. They did  
not, however, do any damage, beyond  
opening seams in the earth, which oc-  
curred in a portion of Virginia, and up-  
setting type in the fourth story of a news-  
paper office in Washington city.

## Crucifixion to Animals.

Elsewhere is published a notice of the  
meeting of the Society for the Prevention  
of Cruelty to Animals, which will be  
held to-morrow evening at the residence  
of Judge Savage, on Twenty-second  
street. It is gratifying to learn that the  
effort made several years ago to main-  
tain a branch of this worthy organiza-  
tion in our city has not been allowed to  
die out. Although it has not counted no-  
tice or forced itself much upon the  
public notice, the society has already ac-  
complished much good. Arrests have  
been made under the provisions of the  
law and for some time an agent was regu-  
larly employed to enter complaints  
against offenders. It is now the deter-  
mination of its members to reorgan-  
ize the society on a broader basis  
commensurate with the work which the  
growth of the city provides for its at-  
tention. Every friend of humanity should  
gladly co-operate. Not a day passes  
without glaring violations on our streets  
of the ordinance prohibiting cruelty to  
animals. Overloaded drays and trucks,  
drawn by staggering horses pass to and  
fro. Crowded horse cars groan up our  
hills dragged by straining and over-  
tasked teams. Abuse of dumb animals  
stare us in the face on nearly every street  
where grading operations are in pro-  
gress. Months ago the Bee published a  
letter from a stranger visiting our  
city, calling attention to the need of  
active work by a strong society for  
the prevention of cruelty to animals  
and commenting in stinging language  
upon the neglect of the west, so far ad-  
vanced in so many other reformatory  
movements, to engage heartily in a  
work which rests as now almost en-  
tirely in cities further east. The Bee  
will gladly lend its voice and assistance  
towards furthering the work of the so-  
ciety. It is an educational as well as a  
benevolent work. Its influence in less-  
ening the brutalizing effects of cruelty  
upon the growing generation is by no  
means an unimportant feature of its op-  
erations.

## Results of Prohibition.

The Bee of Saturday contained a dis-  
patch from Atlanta, Ga., showing that  
the effect of prohibition in that state has  
already been to largely increase illicit  
distilling. Prohibition having closed the  
saloons, moonshine whisky is peddled  
about in wagons, covered up with apples,  
which travel through the country and  
stand in secluded streets in towns, giving  
all needed facilities to negroes and poor  
whites for getting all they want of the  
most villainous whisky made. Well-to-  
do people send abroad for their liquor  
and drink as much as ever. Thus pro-  
hibition does not prohibit in Georgia.  
In one day, recently, in Portland, Me.,  
fifteen liquor cases, a part only of a very  
long docket, were passed upon by the su-  
perior court, and fines and costs imposed  
amounting to \$4,685.85. Nothing more  
conclusive than this can be cited to show  
that the general sentiment of that city  
does not sustain prohibition, or men  
would not be found to incur such pen-  
alties for selling liquor.

## The Provisional Journal says that in

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